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The Hongkong Telegraph

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April 2, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 64 3 p.m. 68
Humidity 82 71

April 2, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 65 3 p.m. 71
Humidity 83 76

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TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1918.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BETTER NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

STRONG ALLIED RESISTANCE AND COUNTER-ATTACKS.

GENERAL FOCH PREPARED TO GUARANTEE AMIENS.

London, April 1.
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters says that hitherto the enemy's quick advance has been due to his employment of masses of infantry and infantry arms, but the coolness of this fighting without bringing up artillery is far too great for him to do so for long. The enemy advance has slackened during the last few days and gains have only been made upon narrow fronts. In the meantime, our artillery reinforcements are arriving. The opinion is growing that General Ludendorff's plan was a swift and bloody passage through the junction of the Anglo-French, but that this will degenerate into a long battle on both fronts.

Enemy's Power Becoming Weakened.

London, March 31.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says that between the Warfuss and Marcelle sectors, where the conflict is incessant, the enemy intensely bombarded yesterday at noon, after which a considerable force of infantry gained some ground, but by ten o'clock the line was wholly restored here. A few hours later, dense waves of enemy re-attempted to advance between Warfuss and the Somme but were held up and forced to retire, leaving the ground strewn with casualties by a withering rifle and machine-gun fire.

Perhaps the enemy's hopes of advancing further depend upon the impression he can make upon the resistance of the Allies north and south. With each successive blow the enemy's power becomes weakened out of all proportion to the capacity of the continued resistance, but perhaps it is chiefly on mere weight of numbers that the enemy is staking the desperate gamble. One of the most encouraging symptoms is the extent to which our troops are now assuming the initiative. In addition to the successful affair at Lesigne Farm, lying midway between Habuerne and Anthonvillers, we attacked at three o'clock this morning near Feuchy-Coppe, east of Arras, and drove back the enemy to a depth of two hundred yards on a front of fifteen hundred yards.

Near Bouzincourt and north of Albert, we attacked a strong advance post, improving our position here. Last evening a very heavy concentration of enemy was spotted in the centre of the battle front north of the Somme, evidently preparing to attack. Our artillery and machine guns concentrated such a furious bombardment that the enemy masses disappeared. I continue to hear the same story of appalling slaughter on all hands. In yesterday's fighting between Morlancoeur and the Somme the enemy losses were estimated at three thousand.

Hopeful Features.

London, April 1.
The latest British and French communiques are regarded as the most heartening since the beginning of the offensive. The firm continuance of strong Allied resistance and the success of the counter-attacks are regarded as hopeful features, although there is no disposition to overlook the crucial fact that vast new assaults are to be expected. Confidence is, however, reposed in the High Command under Generalissimo Foch, whose appointment is unanimously and warmly greeted. In examining the battle situation the papers point out that north of the Somme the position is stabilised, thanks to the redoubtable achievements of the First and Third Armies under Generals Horne and Byng respectively. No anxiety is felt respecting that part of the battlefield.

South of the Somme, French reserves are pouring in and having a marked effect in upsetting the German plans. The latest successes at Morcuil and Pionnet are significant as being on opposite flanks of the insecure German salient whose apex is at Montdidier, where the Allied position may be restored at any moment. Military writers point out that the Allied heavy artillery is still superior to the enemy's, and furthermore the German claims of captured prisoners and guns are greatly exaggerated. For instance, the former include male French civilians in the abandoned area.

Notable French Advances.

London, April 1.
A French communique says:—The Germans, exhausted by yesterday's bloody defeat, confined themselves to violent local attacks at certain points along the front. The only success they scored north of Morcuil was in the region of Sangarden and Senterre, where they gained a footing after a desperate struggle. Between Morcuil and Lassigny we re-captured last night L'Yencourt and Lemouchel, taking one hundred prisoners and capturing fourteen machine-guns. To-day we notably advanced in the region of Oivillers, after heavy fighting. On the Oise front, the enemy, with an assaulting detachment which crossed the river near Chauny, tried to establish himself at the bridgehead on the left bank, but was entirely annihilated or taken prisoner. Over one hundred were taken prisoners. Long range guns destroyed an enemy train and heavy artillery in the Laon region. There is nothing to report elsewhere.

Slow German Progress.

London, April 1.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed two attacks west of Albert last night. The enemy persists in his attempts to advance along the valleys of the Aisne and Avre and has progressed but little. There have been attacks and counter-attacks all day in this sector, with varying success. The fighting is expected to continue. The total machine-guns captured in the neighbourhood of Berre is 198.

Americans to Fight.

London, April 1.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the Government has decided to accede to General Pershing's request that American troops may fight in the present battle.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BETTER NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

"Most Sanguinary Check of the War."

London, April 1.
A Paris semi-official message, issued on the evening of March 31, dealing with the great battle on the Morcuil-Lassigny front, says:—At certain points yesterday our divisions were successful against forces three times their strength. The immense mass of reserves employed against us proved the importance the enemy attached to breaking our front. It was noteworthy, however, that at several points, notably in the region of Lassigny, the enemy started entrenching in great haste, not only immediately on the firing line but also on the second line. Doubtless, the Germans in doing this have only in view the warding off of our counter-offensives. Heroic French soldiers, with gallant British comrades, have inflicted upon the Germans the most sanguinary check of the war.

Our line remains firm. Passing east of Moreuil, it follows the heights west of the Avre, west of Cantigny, then north of Avescourt, south of Oivillers to Blermont, Roye-sur-Mais and La Basseuse.

The battle, the violence of which has hitherto been unequalled, and which was intended to bisect the Allied Armies and give the Germans possession of the railway at Amiens, was a sanguinary defeat for the enemy. The Crown Prince squandered a thousand lives upon the momentary conquest of three or four villages. The hecatomb will make a tremendous sensation in Germany.

On this the tenth day of the battle, the German offensive was broken against the unflinching defence of our first reserves. The enemy may resume attempts to break our line at certain points, but victory will be ours.

Bombardment of Paris.

London, April 1.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the bombardment of Paris was resumed on Sunday. One person was killed and one injured.

The King's Visit to the Front.

London, March 31.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says that His Majesty the King spent a crowded fifty hours in France. He moved freely among the troops who resisted the first enemy onslaught. No official programme was arranged, the King desiring a quiet and informal visit in order not to interfere with the great flow of the military movement.

His Majesty's Message.

London, March 31.
The Press Bureau states that His Majesty the King has written to Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig as follows:—"My short visit to the battlefield gave an exceptional opportunity of obtaining personal testimony of the indomitable courage and unflinching tenacity with which the splendid troops withstood the supreme effort of the greater part of the enemy's fighting power. The whole Empire will join with me in expressing gratitude to the Army for its skilful and unswerving manner in dealing with the formidable attack. Though obliged to give ground against sheer weight of numbers, no Army could have better heart, be more brave or more confident. I am proud of the British race and of that unconquerable spirit which will, please God, bring us through the present trials. Those at Home must ensure that man-power is adequately maintained and that the workers will nobly continue to meet the demands."

A Terrible Massacre.

London, April 1.
Mr. Philip Gibbs, the war correspondent, says:—It is now known that the German effort to take Arras included a simultaneous effort to capture Vimy Ridge. The seriousness of their defeat may be judged from the fact that they employed nineteen Divisions and were backed by a bombardment equalling in intensity the first day of the offensive. London troops swept the advancing waves to pieces until the massacre must have sickened the German Command and led to a suspension of operations in order to collect the wounded.

German Stories of Attacks Repulsed.

London, March 31.
A German wireless official message, dealing with Saturday's operations, states:—We repulsed English counter-attacks on the upper Ancre. We stormed Anteroourt, Bagnard and Demain, throwing back the enemy on Moreuil. Despite the most violent counter-attacks, we attacked newly brought-up French troops between Moreuil and Noyon. We repulsed the enemy north of Montdidier and stormed the heights on the west bank of the Ancre. Off-repeated attacks west of Montdidier against Mesnil failed. We stormed Fontaine and threw the enemy out of freshly constructed trenches. Beyond Assenvillers, Rollet, Hain-villers, Thiescourt and Ville, strong French counter-attacks collapsed. We stormed Bonandor, dominating the Oise, south-west of Noyon. The enemy's losses are heavy everywhere.

Brilliant Anglo-French Operation.

London, March 31.
The War Office reports:—The day has been quiet north of the Somme. Immediately south of the Scarpe our line has been advanced east of Feuchy. It is confirmed that the enemy's losses in yesterday's fruitless attack were heavy. Our successful counter-attack south of the Somme on Saturday regained Demain. The Canadians, Cavalry and British infantry, in conjunction with the French, carried out a brilliant operation on Saturday, recapturing Moreuil and the wood to the north. A heavy German attack developed on Saturday afternoon at the angle between the Rivers Luce and Avre. Fighting continues. The Germans are attacking south of Moreuil in the direction of Mailly and Bameval. The French this morning had progressed from the south of Montdidier to Lassigny, retaking several villages lost on Saturday.

Belgians Break a German Attack.

London, April 1.
A Belgian communique states:—A German attack, after a violent bombardment, east of Nisport on the night of March 30, was completely broken.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BETTER NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

No Fear Regarding Amiens.

London, April 1.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, M. Abrami, Under-Secretary for Pensions, stated on the 31st ult. that General Foch had returned from the front declared that they had never seen so many German troops within a space of two kilometres. The German soldier fought well, but he did not know how to take tactical advantage of his success. The Allied artillery had been enfilading the enemy rear lines for twenty-four hours. Allied reinforcements and also supplies and ammunition continued to come up. All the troops were confident and they completely trusted their leaders. General Foch had declared that there was nothing to fear as regards Amiens; indeed, General Foch was prepared to guarantee Amiens.

The Flexibility of Our Armies.

London, April 1.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, the War Department's weekly review says Sir Douglas Haig, despite great difficulties, had maintained the basic order of the battle, while withdrawing to more secure positions. So long as the Allied Armies are able to manoeuvre with the consistent unity and flexibility shown in recent engagements, so long will victory elude the enemy. However, as the latter has stated this fortune on the success of the spring campaign, and is apparently determined to force a decision or prove to his own satisfaction that he is unable to do so, we must be prepared, in the event of his failure to secure major results in the present theatre, to find that he will attempt a further offensive in adjacent areas. Our resources have been placed unreservedly at the disposal of the Allies and our Divisions will therefore now be used if needed. In the meantime, our troops are taking their places in other parts of the line.

More About Our Counter-Attacks.

London, April 1.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, writing on the 1st instant, says:—Between the Somme and the Ancre it was comparatively quiet yesterday and last night. Southwards there was much desultory and often fierce open fighting. We found the enemy at Bouzincourt massed in great strength, supported by machine-gun fire coming from Albert. Our counter-attacks north of the River Luce re-established the line between Anteroourt and Marcelle, although we did not quite reach Anteroourt, which, with Demain, the enemy still holds in force. To the extreme south, our line was pressed back on March 30, since when the new position has apparently been maintained. Masses of the enemy yesterday afternoon advanced from the direction of Vrely and Mouchmir, and although artillery was concentrated upon them they penetrated a wood north-east of Teneil. A few hours later, big enemy formations to the west of Albert launched determined assaults but were repeatedly beaten back with heavy losses.

Our armoured cars have been magnificent in the recent fighting, their machine-gun fire adding heavily to the enormous casualty list which has not yet been presented to the German people. The more one hears regarding the onslaught on Arras, the more one admires the great resistance. The storm troops all carried six days' rations and an extra pair of boots; they evidently meant to stay.

CADET'S COLONEL-IN-CHIEF.

London, April 1.
The Press Bureau announces that the Prince of Wales has been appointed Cadet Colonel-in-Chief of the Cadet Corps of the United Kingdom.

MORE GERMAN DEVILRY.

London, April 1.
Awful Death of Seamen Prisoners.
The Government has issued statements received through the Dutch Legation at Berlin from eight Spanish and two other war prisoners at the Seamen's Prison Camp at Brandenburg, confirming the recently published story of the awful death of six Russian, one French and one English seamen at that camp. The victims were shut up in a dungeon for alleged insubordination, and fire broke out. The sentry outside did not heed the prisoners' shouts to be let out. When the smoke was choking the inmates, the Englishman broke a small window with the idea of freeing himself and his comrades, and went out, whereupon the sentry bayoneted him in the chest. A revolting struggle followed. Other prisoners attempting to escape were repeatedly bayoneted, and they fell back into the flames and were incinerated.

GERMAN THREAT TO RUSSIA.

London, April 1.
A German official wireless message states that Germany has notified Russia that unless she is able to prevent the Red Guard from over-running Finland, the German Government will be forced to take measures to secure the conditions provided for in the Peace Treaty.

FUTURE OF Bessarabia.

London, April 1.
Reuter's correspondent at Moscow says it is officially stated that the Bessarabian Treaty regarding Bessarabia provides that Rumanian troops, except ten thousand guarding the railways, will evacuate Bessarabia within two months and that Rumania will neither take nor assist in any offensive against the Soviets.

ODESSA RECAPTURED.

London, April 1.
Reuter's correspondent at Moscow, writing on March 31, says that after a brief aerial artillery fight, Bolshevik black-jackets recaptured Odessa.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (A.), state:—

Search Supervisors.
Men warned for duty for period of 30 days commencing Thursday April 4, will note the following alterations in the hours of duty:—

(a) Men warned for Wharf Duty at 5 p.m.; will commence duty at 5.50 p.m.

(b) Men warned for duty at the Canton Wharf from 6 to 10 p.m. will commence duty at 7 p.m.

(c) Men warned for Import Supervisors first and second shifts will do duty from 5.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. and from 8.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. respectively.

All Supervisors will report on and off duty at Central Station and sufficient time to be given duty on the Wharves at the hours detailed.

All reports must be made to Central to the Inspector of Police when reporting off. They may be confirmed, if desired, by making an additional report in writing to this office.

P.O. 1 Mr. Fung is appointed Warning Officer to Supervisors drawn from No. 3 Company, etc.

Men who have not received warnings for duty are made responsible for obtaining same from Warning Officers.

Ambulances and Drummers.

The Ambulance Platoon and Bagmen and Drummers will, until further orders, be treated as part of No. 3 Company for purposes of Discipline and Leave Regulations. All Reports, Inquiries, and applications will pass through the O.C. Company.

Strength.

No. 1 Platoon, No. 2 Section, P.O. 492 J.H. Mead, attached from H.K.D.O.

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending March 30, 1918:—

	Receipts	Aggregate for week
This Year: ...	\$12,529	175,560
Last Year: ...	12,164	175,928
Increase: ...	365	632
Decrease: ...		

Unclaimed Opium.

At the Police Court this morning, Sergeant Shannon, of the detective staff, made application for the confiscation of 80 tins of opium which he found on board the a.s. Sunning yesterday afternoon, concealed in the stern under the wheel. No one claimed the opium. The matter was adjourned.

Stolen Picture Frames.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a young Chinese was charged with the theft of four picture frames from a house at No. 588, Queen's Road West. A District Watchman said he arrested the defendant early this morning. Defendant said a stranger came out of the house and gave him the frames. He was sent to prison for three weeks.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—0.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre—0.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinema—0.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—0.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre—0.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinema—0.15 p.m.

NOTICES.



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EXILE GARAGE
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10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

NOTICES.



YAFIADIS' EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

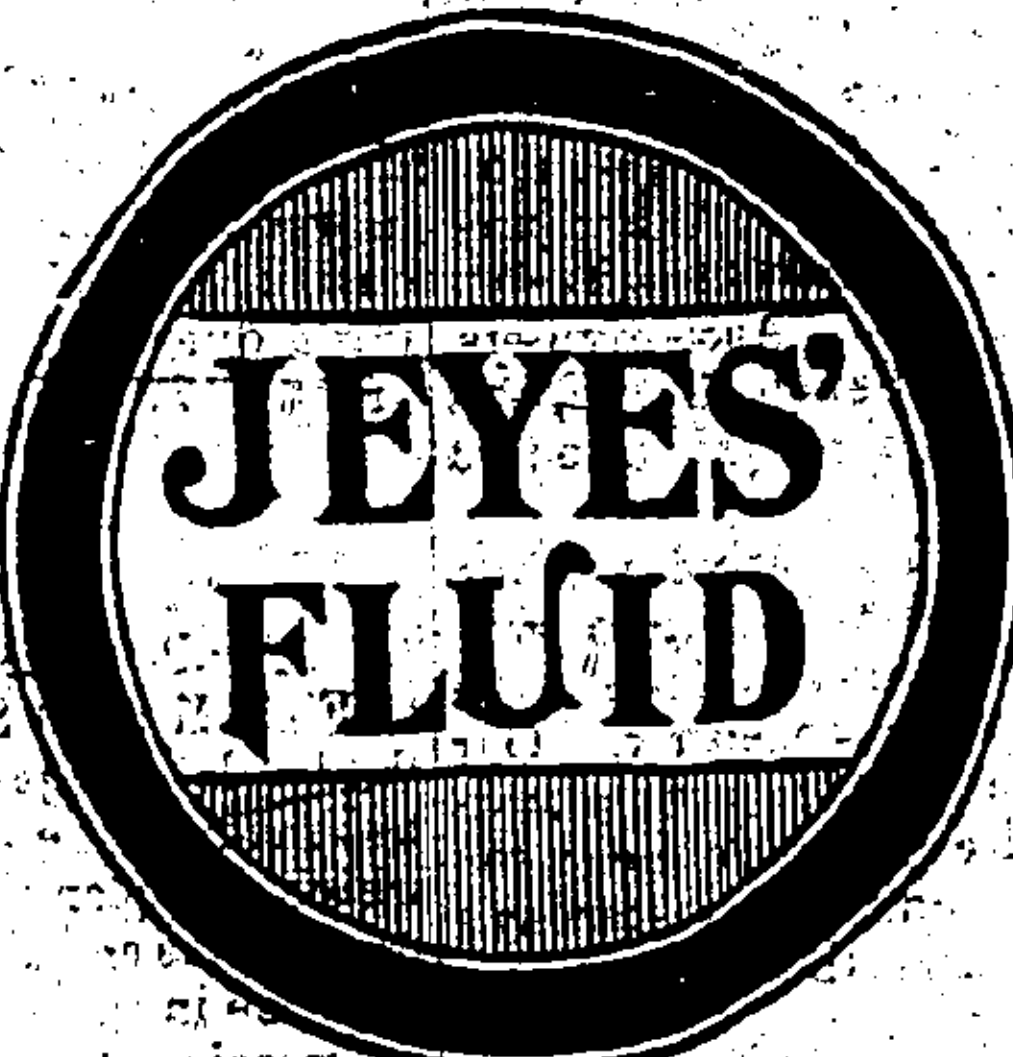
Imperial Bouquet per 100	15.30
Crown Prince " " " " " "	14.65
" " " " " "	2.35
" " " " " "	1.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50
Nectar " " " " " "	2.35
Yildiz " " " " " "	2.35
Club Size " " " " " "	25
Non Plus Ultra " " " " " "	1.10
" " " " " "	1.40
Superfine " " " " " "	100
" " " " " "	3.60
" " " " " "	1.85
" " " " " "	2.40
" " " " " "	1.20

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or from the Sole Agents:
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Des Voeux Road, Central.
Telephone 27.

GENERAL NEWS.

An Empire Convalescent Home.
Through the generosity of the members of the Overseas Club, a convalescent home for flying officers has been opened at Shirley Park. Situated on the Surrey hills, surrounded by grounds giving facilities for golf, tennis, boating and fishing, it is an ideal place. Every room or ward is named after some part of the British Empire or some British community in a foreign country which is contributing towards its upkeep.

Festivity a Bad Thing.
A case that self denial means a victory of civilization will pass through the customary festive occasion with light diet but stout heart, says the Journal. It is quite certain that the suggestion of a festive stand, no harm, and most likely good, will accrue to the health of the community generally, by keeping these bodily needs just within physiological bounds. Festive occasions celebrated by hearty feasting and drinking do not, as a rule, have the individual in a higher state of health.

Elder Brother's Sacrifice.
Two illustrious brothers who are employed by their father in making the "bones" were before the Essex County Appeal Tribunal, and the younger one being ordered to join the Army the elder pleaded to be allowed to go in his stead. If either had to go—and both were willing to serve—he thought he ought to be chosen. The man's father joined in the appeal, which was granted. Both were fit for field service, and the substitution of the elder for the younger, the chairman said, would make no difference to the military authorities.

Guardians' Clerk for 50 Years.
Spalding Guardians and Rural District Council have appointed Mr. Ashley K. Maples, solicitor, of Spalding, to both vacant clerkships, in succession to his late uncle, Mr. Harold Stanley Maples. The Maples family have been clerks to the Spalding Board of Guardians ever since its establishment over 80 years ago. The hope was expressed by the Guardians that in future years the late clerk's son (Captain Jack Maples), who is now engaged on military service, might take up the duties of the office.

The King Receives Lady Maud.
King George received at Buckingham Palace, recently, Lady Maud, widow of Sir Stanley Maud, who died of cholera in Mesopotamia just at a time when special honours had attended his military disposition, and which was for him the honour of K. O. B. His Majesty, after expressing his keen regret at the loss of her gallant husband, banded to Lady Maud, the insignia of the K. O. B., which would have been bestowed upon her husband had he survived.

Hunt for Russian Absentees.
Returning officials at Home in association with the police are engaged in a big hunt-up of Russian absentees. As they are caught they are fined, and gradually the amount of the fines rises until, at Mayborough Street, recently, £25 was imposed for the case of Isaac Lutz, living in Stoke. A large number of Russians who expressed a desire to return to their native country in preference to serving with the British forces have been sent back, but many others have failed to join the ships that were to convey them to Russia, and they are therefore treated as absentees.

A Tragic Story.
A tragic story was told at an inquest held at Stoke Newington recently on a 15-year-old, named John H. O. Meradith, who was found hanging in a stable. The mother said the lad had always been happy and bright, but was given to reading books of the "Deadwood Dick" order. Other witnesses suggested that he had been enacting an incident described in one of the books or a cinema film scene, and after being taken to the stable, he had hanged himself.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS
THERAPION
The jury returned a verdict of "accidental death" and recommended upon all witnesses of literature of the law defined and the civil cases certain films appeared to have the same meaning.

FRENCH LESSONS.

C. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S PYERIS
REGISTEREDAn exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price.
Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

* A little learning is a dangerous thing.
Drink deep or touch not the Pyerian Spring.
There shallow drafts intoxicate the Brain
And drinking deeply sobers us again.—Pope.

Pints 90 Cts. Per Doz.
Splits 60 " " "

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

DEATH.

JENKINS.—At home, on Jan. 10th, after a long illness, Capt. John Jenkins, for many years Master with Bradley & Co., and also Master of s.s. Derwent and s.s. Jehangir.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1918.

CO-ORDINATION IN THE GREAT STRUGGLE.

The appointment of General Foch to a position which is virtually that of Generalissimo of the Allied Forces operating on the Western Front, or, more precisely, on that part of it that is now the scene of what is unquestionably the most remarkable battle in the history of the world, is a step that should meet with unqualified approval. In war, as in other matters, it is clear that more united and more effective results will be obtained by the direction of affairs being unhampered by a superfluity of counsel. In homely phrase, "Too many cooks are apt to spoil the broth." Likewise it is certain to be the case, particularly in these critical times, that the great aims we have in view are more likely to be hampered than furthered by the direction of the Allied defence being in the hands of many instead of one Chief Commander. Even before the present offensive such an idea was frequently discussed, and it is well known that for a very considerable period, and more especially since Anglo-French troops passed into Italy, the appointment of a Generalissimo was believed by many to be more than ever desirable. In France the idea was everywhere accepted, just as had been the idea that an Allied War Council, such as had been set up at Versailles, was the logical development which the ever-changing circumstances had brought about. Opposition to such an appointment was, we believe, generally based on the belief—rightly or wrongly entertained—that, eminent in "many respects" as were the respective leaders of the French, Italian and British armies, there was none in whom it could be said that he had shown such pre-eminent ability as to merit his elevation to such an onerous post. In fact, it was believed that no man could undertake such a position. The pressing needs of these critical days have, however, apparently rendered it imperative that some such appointment should be made without delay, and that the choice should have fallen upon a French commander will probably be generally received as the most desirable in the circumstances, if for no other reason than that the titanic struggle is being fought almost entirely on French soil. In General Foch, it will be readily conceded, that a wise, widely-experienced and universally trusted leader has been found, one in whom the utmost confidence may unhesitatingly be reposed, and one who may be relied upon to enter upon his great task with all the tact that may be necessary to lead to the desired results being harmoniously arrived at.

It is generally believed, and with good reason we are of opinion, that our enemies by their superior methods of co-ordination, brought about, doubtless, by earlier preparation, were able to obtain such results as they never otherwise would have obtained. Whoever heard of the Austrians, the Turks or the Bulgarians devising and carrying into effect any scheme which had not in the first instance been planned by the German War Council? The chief merit of such victories as Germany's allies say from time to time have secured lies not so much in what was accomplished, as in their apparently ready acceptance of the ideas of their chief ally towards a well-directed co-ordination of men and material. The Allies from the first, owing principally to the intense democratic nature of their constitutions, laboured under certain disadvantages, which are too obvious to make it necessary to dwell upon them, that did not hamper the autocratic methods inherent in Germany's policy.

Realising that in such a war co-ordination is absolutely essential, it is to the credit of the French, the British and the Americans and, at the same time, a striking testimony to their eminently practical and sane outlook, that such co-ordination has been gradually developing until now we see its latest phase in General Foch's appointment. The latest that surrounds the great names of General Pétain, General Cadorna, General Pershing and Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig is in no wise diminished by such a step, and that they will lead their respective armies all the more brilliantly in consequence of it may, we feel certain, be confidently predicted.

A Traitor.

The Greeks are under no delusions regarding the despicable activities of their deposed monarch, for a telegram to hand yesterday contained the news that a court-martial at Athens had decided on the criminal prosecution of King Constantine. What the precise upshot of this step will be, time will tell, but at the moment it is chiefly interesting as revealing the strong pro-Ally feelings of the Greek people. That is a matter which has really never been in doubt, and as we look back it becomes palpably clear that but for the malign influence of "Tino" and his pro-German Court, Greece would have entered the war on the side of the Allies in the very early days of the struggle, when her intervention would have been of immense value. Indeed, it is not too much to say that the early entry of the Hellenes would have vastly modified the situation in Macedonia. However, the conscientious "Tino" was quite willing to play up to the Huns and, aided by his notorious wife, would have had not the least scruples in selling the honour of his country. Monarchs such as these are a curse to any nation. And, though we welcome the decision of the Athens court-martial, criminal or any other form of prosecution is too light a fate for such traitorous individuals.

The Big Battle.

To-day's telegrams are even more reassuring regarding the Anglo-French armies' power to stem the enemy's onrush towards Arras and Amiens. Both of these towns are still far from the clutches of the Germans, despite their continued adoption of "crash-through" methods. The enemy, in fact, continues to be mowed down by thousands at various points of the battle front, and it is thus more certain than ever that a state of exhaustion is very likely to set in long before he attains anything approaching the object he hoped to achieve. The fact appears to be that the enemy realises that his plans have seriously miscarried. He has over-estimated the effect of his "crash-through" policy just as he has very much under-estimated the valour and determination of the Allied Forces to defend—as they have been doing—every foot of the territory challenged by the enemy.

The Present Situation.

As will be seen, very considerable activity still prevails over the whole front of the battlefield, and, on the whole, it may be stated that while the offensive has not yet been decisively checked, the blows delivered by the Anglo-French armies have been of such a powerful character that it can truly be said that the enemy's original plans have completely failed. True, he has reached Montdidier on the south of the line and has pressed back the defence at several other points, but it is very suggestive to read that "at several points notably at Lesigny, the enemy started retreating in great haste." Such action was never, it may safely be concluded, contemplated by the enemy, whose sole object was to hew his way through by force of numbers, regardless of cost. He has lost as heavily as he deserves to have, while more remote every day becomes his chances of success. The counter-attacks of the British and the French soldiers appear to have been very effective, compelling the enemy to give way and leading, doubtless, to a change of enemy plans, thus causing an upheaval little dreamt of by him. At certain points it appears notably at those which are being contested for the possession of the railway leading to Amiens—the fighting has been of a particularly sanguinary nature. At present it is too soon to indulge in predictions of any kind as to the probable development of the next few days but there is sufficient to indicate that we may continue to look upon the course of events optimistically.

DAY BY DAY.

MEN CANNOT BENEFIT THOSE THAT ARE WITH THEM AS THEY CAN THOSE WHO COME AFTER THEM.—Rush.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 72nd birthday of Lord Loreburn.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 9½d.

A Regular Fight.
Three men have been sent to Hospital suffering from stab wounds. The men had apparently been fighting at Wanchai on Sunday.

Kailan Output.
The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending March 18, amounted to 72,698 tons and the sales during the period to 67,142 tons.

A Murder.
A coal coolie foreman named Wan Tein, aged 29 years, residing at 10, Nollah Lane, was found murdered in Spring Garden Lane on Sunday. He had been stabbed in the back.

Cinema Fire.
Owing to the fire which broke out at the Bijou Cinema Theatre yesterday it is estimated that damage to the extent of \$1,000 has been done. The property was not covered by insurance.

No Deferred Cables.
The Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., announces that until the restoration of certain cables it must temporarily suspend the acceptance of all deferred telegrams to and via the United Kingdom.

The Rat Campaign.
During the week ending March 16, 2,227 rats were caught and examined in the Colony, and during the subsequent week the number was 2,286. None of these were found to be infected with plague.

Chinese V. M. C. A. Sports.
The annual sports of the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association will be held on the 13th April on the Polo Ground. The two mile bicycle race will be open to the Colony. Entries close on the 6th.

The Colony's Death Rate.
The death rate of the Colony for the month of February was 24.5. During the week ending March 10 the rate was 23.8 per thousand per annum as against a rate of 18 for the corresponding period of last year. During the week ending March 17 the rate was 26.1 as compared with 21.5 for the corresponding week a year ago.

A Japanese Cook's Money.
At the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with the theft of \$100, the property of a Japanese cook at Macdonnell Road. Mr. E. J. Grist appeared for the prosecution. The complainant, as was stated, received a letter from Singapore advising him that \$100 Singapore money had been sent to him. He did not receive the money. The case was adjourned, \$100 bail being fixed.

War Comforts.
The last lot of war comforts sent by Our little Bit Society was as follows:—163 suits pyjamas, 12 sleeveless sweaters, 16 multi-fibre, 750 roller bandages, 60 white woolen caps, 69 flannel vests, 71 pairs mittens, 8 bags pyjamas, 10 floor cloths, 2 knitted caps, 3 mat covers, 36 pairs socks, 20 eye bandages, 28 pairs stretchers, 24 pairs cloth slippers, 1 lot magazines. The above were picked in two cases and have been sent to Messrs. Shewan Tomes to be forwarded to the Matron, 48th General Hospital, Alexandria, Egypt.

A Money-Changer's Complaint.
Lo Chong, a money-changer carrying on business at 117, Shanghai Street, Yau-mai, has reported to the Police that on Friday three men went to his counter. One of them tendered a 20-cent piece which he wished changing into copper. While this was being given to him, one of the other men, producing a revolver levelled it at the money-changer. Meanwhile the other two men opened the cupboard where the money was kept and extracted \$120 in money, after which they ran up the street. A hue and cry was raised and the men were followed by Police to King's Park where they made good their escape in the darkness.

LOCAL SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

R. E. v. Navy.

Much interest was centred on this match, played yesterday, for the R. E. needed both points to give them a chance of winning the League. The teams lined up as follows:—

R. E.—Clarke; Blumfield, Lucas; Charters, Smith, White; Strang, Townsend, Osborne, Hopton, Pascoe.
Navy.—Crickler; Coaker, Bigge, Rundle, Smith, Ospe; Travis, Llewellyn, McNiven, Clarke, Hutchison.

Play in the opening stages was much in favour of the R. E. and their first chance of scoring came from a penalty. Lucas took the kick, but put straight at Coaker. The kick appeared to have been taken before the whistle had blown, and it was ordered to be taken again. In the second attempt Coaker again saved and cleared. The Sippers pressed heavily, and on more than one occasion Pascoe had hard lines. Clarke and Hutchison were playing well together. It was not until late in the first half that a goal was registered, and that was from a penalty. Blumfield handled in the area, and McNiven gave the Navy the lead from the resultant kick. Clarke, in trying to save, broke one of his fingers, but pluckily resumed. The Navy were very fortunate to be leading by 1 to nil at half time.

The second half was very fast and hotly contested. The Sippers made a fine effort to pull the game out of the fire, Townsend especially having hard lines with some good shots. Pascoe came into collision with Coaker and had to retire for a short period. Nothing further was scored, and the Navy ran out winners by 1 goal to nil. This result now makes the R. E. D. C. winners of the League, R. E. being second.

88th Co. R.G.A. v. St. Joseph's.
This was 88th Co.'s last match, and by winning by 2 goals to 1, they became runners-up to South China Athletic as it is most unlikely that the latter will lose the remainder of their matches.

CRICKET.

Officers v. Rank and File.

Yesterday on the Hongkong C. O. ground a most enjoyable match was played between Service teams representing the Officers and Rank and File respectively. On the first innings, the Officers had a lead of 30 runs, and then the Rank and File knocked up 130 for six wickets, leaving the other side with comparatively few runs to get. The Officers easily secured the required number, with four wickets still in hand. Scores:—

Rank and File.—1st Innings.
Sig. Back, b Morgan... 4
Dr. Drummond, b Cooper... 9
Sgt. McGregor, c Wahl, b Cooper... 29
Gr. Cooper, b Cooper... 4
Opl. Adams, run out... 0
Opl. Adams, c Wahl, b Cooper... 12
O. Q. M. S. Reakes, b Cooper... 0
Br. Osborne, b Morgan... 13
L/o Lawrence, b Cooper... 0
Psa. Connor, b Cooper... 15
S. S. Cripwell, not out... 8
Extras... 7
Total... 101

Bowling.
O. M. R. W.
Morgan... 12.4 1 48 2
Cooper... 12 2 48 7

Officers.—1st Innings.
Capt. Gray, c Connor, b Reakes... 3
Major Robertson, c Cripwell, b Graham... 0
Lt. Murray, b Cripwell... 49
A. P. Wright, b Reakes... 0
Lt. Wahl, run out... 7
Capt. Henderson Smith, b Cripwell... 5
Col. Morgan, c Drummond, b Cripwell... 23
F. Sutton, b Connor... 7
Lt. McConnell, c Reakes, b Cripwell... 4
Lt. Primrose, run out... 0
Lt. Cooper, not out... 1
Extras... 23
Total... 131

In the Mixed foursomes, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Oulton won with a score of 83, there being a tie for second place, Miss Ritchie and Mr. Thumfield, and Mrs. Mayhew and Mr. H. Pugh each scoring 80.

Bowling.

O. M. R. W.
Graham... 7 0 32 1
Reakes... 8 2 17 2
Cripwell... 7 2 31 4
Aithorne... 4 1 18 0
Connor... 2 0 5 1

Rank and File.—2nd Innings.

Sig. Back, Wahl, b McConnell... 64
L/o Lawrence, c Murray, b Cooper... 4
O. Q. M. S. Reakes, b Morgan... 1
Gr. Cooper, c Cooper, b Morgan... 0
Br. Drummond, st. Wahl, b Gray... 22
Br. Aithorne, not out... 31
Sgt. McGregor, c Murray, b McConnell... 0
Opl. Graham, not out... 0
Opl. Adams, Psa. Connor, S. S. Cripwell did not bat... 2
Extras... 2
Total... 130

Bowling.
O. M. R. W.
Cooper... 6 1 26 1
Morgan... 10 0 43 2
Gray... 3 0 28 1
Murray... 6 2 20 0
McConnell... 4 0 11 2

Officers.—2nd Innings.

Major Robertson, run out... 15
Lt. Cooper, c Lawrence, b Cripwell... 1
Capt. Gray, b Cripwell... 0
Lt. Murray, c Reakes, b Cripwell... 8
Lt. McConnell, c Graham, b Reakes... 3
Lt. Wahl, b Reakes... 33
A. P. Wright, not out... 9
F. Sutton, not out... 43
Capt. Henderson Smith, Col. Morgan and Lt. Primrose did not bat... 10
Extras... 12
Total... 122

Bowling.
O. M. R. W.
Cripwell... 8 2 21 3
Reakes... 8 1 33 2
Graham... 5 1 18 0
Connor... 4 0 21 0
Aithorne... 2 0 14 0

University Students v. Mr. Ponsonby Fane's XI.
Past and present students of the University played an interesting match with Mr. Ponsonby Fane's eleven, the former winning by 20 runs. Scores:—

Students.
A. H. Ramjahn, c Hinton, b Wright... 25
O. Choa, c Robinson, b Bird... 44
W. Hall, b Ponsonby Fane... 17
Ng Sze Kwong, c Choa, b Ponsonby Fane... 0
Yew Man Tien, c Ramjahn, b Bird... 39
Lim Kong Sim, b Bird... 1
S. H. Ismail, c Wright, b Bird... 0
W. Gittin, c Ponsonby Fane, b Bird... 18
D. K. Samy, not out... 1
S. O. Ang, c Ramjahn, b Marley... 1
J. M. Jack, c Hinton, b Bird... 1
Extras... 9
Total... 155

Bowling.
O. M. R. W.
Bird... 14.20 65 6
Un Hui Fan... 6 2 17 0
Wright... 5 0 23 1
Marley... 4 1 9 2
Ponsonby Fane... 10 1 32 1

Mr. Ponsonby Fane's XI.
W. J. Hinton, b Ng Sze Kwong... 1
O. G. Robinson, b Ng Sze Kwong... 0
Ng Sze Kwong... 54
Un Hui Fan, run out... 54
J. D. Wright, c Ramjahn, b Yew... 23
Yew... 36
G. E. Marley, c Samy, b Yew... 36
R. E. O. Bird, b Ng Sze Kwong... 18
P. Ponsonby Fane, not out... 18
A. A. Ramjahn, c Ang, b Ng Sze Kwong... 0
Sze Kwong... 0
Chas Sa Kab, b Yew... 0
J. O. Thiry, b Yew... 0
Sam Kwok Leung, c Ng Sze Kwong, b Yew... 0
Extras... 2
Total... 135

Bowling.
O. M. R. W.
Ng Sze Kwong... 13 2 56 4
S. A. Ismail... 4 2 11 0
D. K. Samy... 4 0 24 0
Yew Man Tien... 8 1 42 5

GOLF.
In the holiday competitions at Rauling the Men's Biggy Competition attracted 180 entries, and the result was a win for Mr. M. Mass, all squares, Mr. K. M. Gamming, one down, being second.

In the Mixed foursomes, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Oulton won with a score of 83, there being a tie for second place, Miss Ritchie and Mr. Thumfield, and Mrs. Mayhew and Mr. H. Pugh each scoring 80.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson benefits considerably under the will, just proved, of a patriotic American citizen, Mr. H. G. Freeman, who, exploring "the miserable pitiable allowed the man holding the greatest position on earth," has bequeathed \$2,400 per annum to the wife of the Presidents of the United States. The miserable pitiable allowed the President is 75,000 dollars per annum, and the President's wife, in the event of widowhood, enjoys a yearly pension of \$1,000. Two ladies are in enjoyment of this State recognition at the present time.

It is not so easy to determine a man's nationality as those who clamour for the internment of all Germans imagine. A recent case has just perplexed our authorities, who had to decide whether a man who was born in Belgium, and whose German father subsequently became a naturalised British subject, was or was not an enemy alien. According to British law he would appear to be a German but according to German law he is a man without nationality, and in this case German law seems right, because none of the three countries concerned will own him.

Baroness Wentworth, who has just died at Cairo, had only joined the small circle of peeresses in their own right since Jane. As Byron's grand-daughter she was an interesting personality. Her husband, who survives her is Mr. Wilfrid Swaine Blunt, famous as a poet and a lover of Arab horses. The new Baroness Wentworth is the Hon. Mrs. Neville Bolwer-Lytton. Thoregare nineteen ladies who are peeresses in their own right.

After being sworn a member of the Privy Council Mr. Justice Darling becomes one of those for whom it is prayed every Sunday in every Anglican church in the land that our lords of the Council may be "endued with grace, wisdom and understanding." He shares, too, a protection which he is most unlikely to need: it is a capital offence to make an attempt upon the life of a Privy Councillor. The office is old and honourable, and the Council has made important history during many centuries. Its Judicial Committee is the final court of appeal for the Empire. That committee decides questions which the Dominions themselves cannot settle; but its attention is called to strange minute affairs in India whose coming to England for trial is a mystery to the man in the street. The ownership of a field, the ownership of a baby claimed by two Indian mothers. At home the Privy Council has done great things and strange things. It abolished the cause of army purchases; it decreed the blood-red profits painted upon strikers' houses in the Plague; it has even sent a needy scholar to a university and a fellowship.

The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral might well follow the example of the Edinburgh Town Council, which has done away with the iron railings around the city's parks, and the Daily Chronicle. The removal of the prison-like railings which enclose the gardens surrounding St. Paul's would be a delightful improvement to that pleasant city. At one time the whole of the cathedral was surrounded by similar eyecases, but they were removed about forty years ago, when the gardens were laid out. And why not demolish the edifice walls around the Bank of England? Their removal would add considerably to the breathing space of the City, and bring to view the well-kept garden outside the Bank's parlour, with one exception—the gardens of the Rev. Clement Smith's Rectory in Queen Victoria Street—the only green garden left in the City's square mile.

A score of 83, there being a tie for second place, Miss Ritchie and Mr. Thumfield, and Mrs. Mayhew and Mr. H. Pugh each scoring 80.

THE DOCTRINE OF THE FUTURE LIFE.

Practical Christian Hope.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. Kirk Macdonachie, at the Union Church on Sunday morning.

"Our Saviour, Jesus Christ, Who abolished death, and brought life and immortality (incorruption) to light through the gospel."—2 Tim., 1/10.

The words are appropriate to

Easter day, and sum up a feature

unmistakable in the New Testament

from the first Easter onward.

That is the atmosphere of life, and the key to it is in this word

"incorruption," rightly

interchangeable in our trans-

lations with "immortality." It

is not the mere dissolution of

the tie between soul and body

that casts a shadow over human

experience, the apprehension of

death as the consummation of a

process of decay. So regarded,

death is the overruling of good

by evil, the sinking into nothing

of the hopes, efforts, instincts and

impulses which move men and

women at their best and toward

their best. The death of Christ

has seemed to be the supreme

irrevocable illustration of all

this. The best the world had

seen had only shared the common

fate. The Holy One of God had

been mocked, defeated, swallow-

ed by the grave. And yet it is an

invariably certain fact of history

that shortly afterwards the very

men who had seen their first

hopes disappear in the blackness

of utter defeat were living and

working under an inexpressible

sense of triumph, sure that the

future lay with them, joyfully

holding out offers of "life and

incorruption" through Jesus

Christ, men's Saviour from sin.

Death had ceased to be in

their eyes the consummation of

all-conquering decay, out-stage

in the process of development

whose issue would be that "this

corruptible should put on incor-

ruption, and this mortal im-

mortality." That and nothing

dimmer is the Christian hope. It

went out into the pagan world

and offered a new incentive to all

that makes men feel in their

hearts that life is worth while,

that it is more than a sad illusion,

a futile warfare appointed to man

upon the earth and leading to

nothing beyond it. Obois spirit-

here and there in that old world

had had glimpses of the truth,

but on the whole the atmos-

phere in which most men lived

was unilluminated—"without hope,

and without God in the world."

"The black Fates stand by"

writes one Greek author, "one

with the doom of doleful age, the

other with the doom of death."

When once the appointed

time of youth is past it is

better to die forthwith than to

live." The utterance is like

much more in the serious writing

of the time, and the same distaste

for life lurks behind much of its

humour, for instance the grim

jokes in the "Frogs" of Aristophanes.

In that popular comedy a

suggestion is made to a dead

man who is being carried to

burial. "No," he is made to re-

ply, "I had rather be alive again."

To-day we express repugnance by

saying we would "sooner be dead,"

and it is not merely fanciful to

see in the difference a change of

outlook. Life a doubtful boon,

the end of it to be welcome—a

common view of old and not un-

known still, but essentially incom-

patible with Christianity of any

vital sort. Thus we learn in Christ

not to cling to this mortal life too

closely for its own sake, clutching

it desperately to the last moment

as though it were all in all, either

for ourselves or for those we love.

But looking at the world as it is,

and at its past history, it is clear

as any such thing can be that an

altogether new preciousness is

imparted to mortal life through

the gospel of the Incarnation.

There is around our daily life a

brightness which we are scarcely

conscious of because we were born

into it and only by an imaginative

effort can we conceive that

life would be like without it.

"When it was dark" was the

significant title of a book in

which such an effort was made

and which created some stir a few

years ago. In opposition was

broken heart of an ordinary man

—not a small man by any means,

but one with a force and warmth

of personality which have won

him the affectionate regard of

millions. The article is in an

American journal, the writer is

Mr. Harry Stunder, and the

subject what the war has done

to him. Now the doctor of divinity

has his place, so has the

professor of psychology, so also

objecting rationalist and the

speculative agnostic. Let them

have their hearing, but the last

word lies after all with the

ordinary man, who is no fool, and

having to make the best of his

way through the common course

of this troublous and testing life

of ours, seldom broomes the best

doctor and philosopher of them

all. This one tells of his only son,

his parents' pride and joy from

the day of his birth to that of his

death, and more to them than all

else in the wide world. A

fine clean youth evidently,

required like many such to-day,

to give his life at the call of

duty, a captain in the Argyls,

'lilled late in 1915. On New

Year's day came the dreadful

news, heart-breaking, well-nigh

brain wrecking. "And then one

day," the father writes, "it

suddenly came to me, as if by a

revelation, that I had not made

use of something in which I had

always believed. . . . Comfort

and peace lay in my faith in God,

and a future life beyond this

earthly sphere. . . . I suddenly

realised that I had not seen

the last of John, and that we were

sure to meet in another world,"

and because of this, he adds,

"I became humbly grateful that

I had never mocked the name of

God, or cast him from me at any

period of my life." In time he

thus found strength to hear

ten folk by resuming his work

though the old light-hearted joy

had gone out of it, and as we all

know he is sparing himself no

exertion to help the

great cause to victory.

Now that surely is the spirit in

which to hold the great Christian

hope and use it. It is no arid

dogma to be given a formal

assent, but a beam to illumine

the darkened soul and light the

feet on the path of duty. "Light

half believers of our casual

creeds," so Matthew Arnold re-

proached us in his day, as so too

often we are. But no half beliefs

will make an anchor for the soul

when storms rise and waters over-

whelm. Hold to the Christian ver-

ities with no half heart but the

whole strength of manhood, and

in the hour of need they will not

fail you, as tens of thousands

besides him whose typical experi-

ence I have quoted have found in

these dark years. We have been

much given to minimizing in our

hopes and beliefs. It seems to

suit the spirit of the age, and

when we have done our minimiz-

ing we call it modesty, to find in

the result that the power and joy

which are in Christ are minimised

also. I have been reminded lately

of "Robert Ellmers" a book

which after Gladstone's review

made a great stir once and

still circulates. The hero, train-

ed in a narrow school, and like

many such parting with his faith

when he need only have dropped

unessentials, is represented as re-

flecting on hearing the Christian

triumph song at the grave of his

friend. "We have learnt to be

more humble now in our thoughts

of the future." There comes to

my mind the ancient story of

the cynic and the sage, how

Diogenes in his self-imposed rage

set his foot one day on Plato's

purple robe, saying "Thus I

trample on the pride of Plato."

"And with pride still greater, O

Diogenes," came the spi reply.

The humility which makes you

hang back from God's gifts of

grace can easily be overdone.

Mere dogmatism of course there

is no use for, but neither, in a

world racked like the world of to-

day, is there much use for merely

halting, tentative assentings to

the Christian truths and hopes,

watering down of the sure things

of the faith to bloodless possi-

bilities and doubtful maybes. We

walk by faith, of course. But it

is a faith in which a man can

walk, that is a guide to his way

through life, a faith grounded in

reason and deeply pledged to us

in Jesus Christ, Who never yet

deceived the soul that wholly

trusted Him, and in Whom, our

Saviour, life and immortality are

brought to light through the

Gospel.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SAUSAGES.

SAUSAGES.

A Variety to suit all tastes

OXFORD SAUSAGES.

CAMBRIDGE "

PORK "

BEEF "

&c.

LIVER SAUSAGES.

BOLOGNE, HEAD CHEESE.

BLACK PUDDING.

WHITE "

&c.

&c.

MISSION WORK.

The Hongkong and New Terri-

tories Evangelization Society.

The annual meeting of the

Evangelization Society was held

at the Union Church Hall on

Wednesday, March 27th, when a

large gathering assembled to

receive the report and balance

sheet for the year 1917. The

meeting was the largest that had

been held for several years, and

testified to the growing interest

that is being taken in the spread

of the Gospel amongst our

Chinese neighbours. The report

was presented by the Rev. J.

Kirk Macdonachie, minister of the

Union Church and president of

the Society, and was a

particularly encouraging one. It

reviewed the work of the last

twelve months at the numerous

stations within the sphere of the

Society's activity, namely, Yan

Long, San Tin, Tsan Wan,

Castle Peak, Tai Po, Lam Tin,

Sheung Shui

Homes for 30,000 Made in a Few Weeks.

Here is a sample. The cantonment at Little Rock, Arkansas, comprised first of all of a tract of

Manufactured in Hongkong.

The Borneo Government recently sent some Daewoo tobacco to Hongkong for manufacture. It was returned in the form of cigarettes which at ten cents per packet of 20 sold off in two days. Favourable opinions were expressed by smokers.

What They Have Faced

\$5 in a Day by Begging.
An old man who was charged at the South-Western Police court, with begging, had over \$2 in his possession, and told the officer who arrested him that he had taken \$5 the previous day. "People are very good to me," he explained.

England To Lose "Large Colonies."

A Splendid Result.

The Enquiry Resumed To-day.

By Mr. Bowley:—He was in charge of the building authorities office from 1904 to 1912 and during those years he issued permits for the building of the Racecourse 'stands'. He inspected them on several occasions, but not each year. He did not remember, however, his impression was that there were no three-storey

mon sense view. He had no figures to work on, like ordinary buildings. He never raised any protest at having to pass the sheds; and took it as part of his duty. By Mr. Wakeman.—He has been a building inspector under a District Council in England but did not know whether plans were needed for temporary buildings or platforms.

The enquiry is proceeding.

Enquiry at the Magistracy.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Newcastle Brewery (Limited), at Newcastle, Mr. Lovibond said that through the action of the Government, beer had established its place as a necessary food, and that the beer-drinking public would not be deprived of it without expressing views which no Government could ignore.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE STRUGGLE IN FRANCE.

French Troops Fine Fighters.

Paris, March 31.
A semi-official message issued in the evening of March 30 says: Among the glorious episodes of the formidable battle on the Moreuil-Lassigny front, which is being waged over open country, must be mentioned the bitter fighting at Orilliers, twelve kilometres south-east of Montdidier, as well as at Lépionmont and Plessis-de-Boye, a little village bordering Lassigny, which was taken and re-taken several times. As the result these villages finally remained in our hands. Two German divisions which got a footing in Lépionmont and a park south of Plessis-de-Boye were driven off with splendid ease by our infantry. The enemy's losses were terrible. Whole columns were decimated by our barrage fire. It was a veritable bloodbath, bloodier even than any hitherto experienced by the Germans.

The result for the enemy was absolutely nil, our line everywhere being maintained. The movement against the French between Moreuil and Lassigny no more succeeded to-day than the similar movement of the 28th against the British before Arras. Probably the German General Staff will continue its effort for some days longer with the same desperate fury, but the first day's fighting justifies us in expecting a favourable issue to the struggle.

Complete Enemy Check.

London, March 31.
A French communiqué says:—It is confirmed that the check to the enemy between Moreuil and Lassigny was complete. We succeeded in progressing to the approaches of Canny-sur-Mata. A picked division which retook Lépionmont and retained it against all assaults took 700 prisoners.

The King's Visit to the Front.

London, March 31.
Reporting the King's visit to the front, Reuters' correspondent at Headquarters who accompanied the whole tour writes:—His Majesty congratulated the hale and cheered up the wounded. The Royal mission throughout was admirably fulfilled. The King had a rough sea passage and commented his tour from a small town in northern France where various Staff Officers and Corps Commanders were presented to His Majesty. Throughout the journey the King moved amongst divisions en route to the front and chatted animatedly about his adventures.

When His Majesty visited Sir Douglas Haig he was received by Guards of Honour composed of the Seventeenth Lancers and Headquarters troops. He proceeded thence to the Headquarters of the Royal Air Service, where he heard firsthand of wonderful feats. He inspected the machines and workshops. Proceeding by motor car the King chatted with the officers and evinced great interest in a veteran Pipe Major with thirty-five years service. He next visited, and inspected and chatted with a labour battalion, and thence he unexpectedly met a machine-gun company. A non-com. was called out and presented to His Majesty, who heard of his daring deeds. This non-com. had maintained a position whence he could enfilade 1,500 yards of trench packed with the enemy until the Germans got behind him, when the non-com. swung round his machine-gun and ploughed a way through. He took up a fresh position and continued firing until the rest of the team were casualties and all the ammunition was spent.

To all throughout the tour the King had words of sincere admiration and encouragement. He gave the men the latest news. The vetting men told the King the greatest need was sleep. Finally the King inspected a company of Royal Engineers who did splendid work on the opening day of offensive. The visit will long leave bright and pleasing memories in the minds of numbers of war-faded soldiers.

Desperate German Efforts.

London, March 31.
Reuters' correspondent at Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, says: The week end closed with a spell of comparative rest, although the Germans frequently attacked at various points between Arras and the Amiens-St. Quentin road in fruitless efforts to advance, thus enabling our dispirited troops to proceed smoothly. The weather remains very unsettled after the rains, which have made the countryside heavy. The enemy launched weighty attacks yesterday morning at Aubercourt and Demuin, respectively north and south of the river Luce. Under pressure of numbers we fell back a little.

On the previous evening the enemy secured a large wood north-east of Moreuil but at dawn yesterday our attack was thrown into the wood before the Germans consolidated, driving the enemy back into the open with severe casualties. Our cavalry work in this open fighting is beyond praise. They are splendidly justifying the existence of this arm.

After midday the Germans in considerable strength attacked between the Somme and Ancre, covered by many low-flying aeroplanes which promptly attracted our own aircraft to the spot. This attempt was completely repulsed. This morning the Germans attacked determinedly near Arras but were repulsed after fierce fighting with some of our most famous troops.

Receiving reinforcements the enemy re-attacked and was again repulsed near La Syme farm. At 2 o'clock to-day we assaulted enemy positions and after a short obstinate struggle returned to our own lines with over 200 prisoners and forty machine-guns. Over fifty dead were counted in one spot alone.

On the right flank the French are being very heavily engaged. There is little likelihood that we shall be left in doubt as to where and when the next big attempt to break through will occur against ourselves. The Germans probably have already thrown in ninety divisions, and many fresh troops are now in line. As time is operating against the enemy the Germans may be expected to strike as soon as possible. The first tremendous clash having failed in its purpose all north of the Somme, the enemy is now confronted with the alternative of making another effort on this front or extending the battle further. The ground wherein the enemy has thus far met with any appreciable success is restricted by the marshes and swamps of the Aye and Somme valleys.

GERMAN WARSHIPS' CRUISE.

Amsterdam, March 31.
A telegram from Ameland states that thirty German warships, including torpedo boats and submarines, were preparing to-day off the coast of Ameland.

DEATH OF GENERAL SIR ALFRED GASELEE.

London, March 31.
The death is announced of General Sir Alfred Gaselee, G.C.B., G.C.I.E.
General Gaselee was born in 1844 and entered the Army in 1863. He served in India and took part in many engagements with distinction. He commanded the British forces in China in the Boxer trouble in 1900.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE STRUGGLE IN FRANCE.

Local Fighting.

London, March 31.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The enemy did not renew his attacks northward of the Somme on Sunday, but there was heavy hostile shelling on different parts of this front. Local fighting secured us a few prisoners and machine-guns. A hostile attack developed to considerable force at midday southward of the Peronne-Amiens road. The fighting continued in and between the valleys of Luce and Aye for possession of tactical features of the woods and villages.

The weather completely broke at midday on Saturday, but despite the driving rain our pilots continued to participate in the battle south of the Somme, bombing and machine-gunning until a late hour. There was heavy shelling from the lowlands. We downed twelve Germans and drove down three others. Anti-aircraft guns shot down two. Five of ours are missing.

America's Regrets.

Washington, March 31.
Reflecting the national attitude as regards General Pershing's request for active participation in stemming the German offensive the House of Representatives rose and cheered on Saturday when a Republican member whose son is in France, referring to General Pershing's visit to General Foch said: "Our sole regret is that we haven't ten times as many troops over there to help."

A German Report.

London, March 31.
A wireless German official message reports local successful battles between the Luce and Aye. French counter-attacks west and south-west of Montdidier heavily failed. Great struggle on the Aye.

London, April 1.
Reuters' correspondent at French Headquarters, reporting under date March 31st, says: Yesterday the battle between the Oise and the Aye redoubled in intensity. The Germans, following their habitual tactics of alternate blows, have transferred the weight of their attack from the Somme sector, which has been the scene of the heaviest fighting since Thursday, to the line of the Aye, where a furious battle is now raging. As the result of the day's fighting, involving apparently even heavier losses than yet suffered in any battles since the beginning of the offensive, the Germans have fought their way to the bank of the Aye at Moreuil. The enemy is still held on the east bank of the Aye, and, except that he has enlarged his position along the course of the stream, has nothing to show for his losses. The French machine-guns did terrible execution in today's fighting. Veterans are amazed at the numbers of enemy dead lying before the positions. The gallantry of the troops was officially recognised for the first time to-night. A certain corps consisting of dismounted cavalry and infantry divisions were the first French troops thrown into the battle. It was they who on the following days manfully barred the Oise Valley against the passage of the Germans, refusing to be relieved when relief offered after a week of uninterrupted battle. On Friday night the weather broke and it rained continuously yesterday. The enemy's roads must be ruined deep and transformed into quagmires. The Germans are bringing up heavy artillery which has not yet participated, and the breaking weather must delay its appearance on the battle-field. An extraordinary feature of the battle is that it has so far been fought on the German side almost entirely by infantry. So far the Germans have only been able to use field guns and light field howitzers and then they did not get the heaviest in service because the retreating British methodically blew up roads and bridges. During the past few days the enemy has used light mortars but little, which is probably due to the inability of the munition convoys, unable to keep pace with the demand of the gunners owing to the overcrowding of the roads.

PREMIER'S APPEAL TO DOMINIONS.

London, March 31.
The Press Bureau announces that Mr. Lloyd George has sent a message to the Prime Ministers of Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and Newfoundland as follows:—"We were inspired during the past week with constant news of the dauntless courage with which the Dominion troops withstood the desperate assault of vastly more numerous forces. The battle shows that the Empire has good reason to be proud of all its sons. Our armies cannot have too many of these splendid men. We propose to ask Parliament to authorise immediate measures for raising fresh forces here. I urge the Dominion Governments to reinforce their heroic troops in the fullest possible manner with the smallest possible delay. The struggle is only opening. It is our business to see that the Armies get the maximum measure of support. Let none think that what even the remotest dominions can do now can be too late. Before the campaign is finished the last man may count."

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, March 31.
A British-Italian official message states: The British at Montello have been relieved and transferred to a new sector on Asiago Plateau. Three British aeroplanes on Saturday attacked nineteen enemy machines over an aerodrome eastward of the Piave, destroying six. The Flying Corps since its arrival has destroyed 83 enemy machines and lost ten.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, March 31.
The silver market report states that following the rapid rise of prices to 46d. the China exchange weakened and with less competition thence the price fell to 45½d. In view of the Easter holidays the actual strength of the market is difficult to gauge but pending any further news regarding the American Government scheme for easing the position the present level seems likely to be maintained.

FRENCH SUCCESSES IN 1917.

Nearly 300 Enemy Divisions Used Up.

The following is from Mr. Forrest, United Press of America's correspondent with the British in the field.

From a military point of view 1917 closes for the French army a year of notable successes. Every single action fought during the year has been a triumph, and the year has terminated in victory. The

German "Hindenburg line," proclaimed by the Germans at the beginning of 1917, to-day lies broken and battered.

Historians writing a complete account of the war will prominently feature the French campaign of 1917 not so much for its actual immediate achievements, as for the strategical position it left on the 1918 Western front. The year 1917 was the year of the French army's greatest achievements.

Hundreds of square miles of territory and 322 villages and five large towns reconquered. More than 68,000 prisoners, over 240,000 guns and thousands

of machine-guns taken from the enemy.

Short of 1,000,000 Germans put out of action in battle. Maintenance of an absolute mastery of the air.

French reoccupation of commanding positions over the entire front whose value from a military and strategical viewpoint are incalculable.

Beginning with the offensive in April, known on the French front as the Battle of the Aisne, and those which followed during the year, the Germans have not only seen their prepared-in-advance positions melt away but are now forced to defend themselves on positions dictated by their opponents.

On April 16 French troops crossed the Aisne and moved up the slopes towards the enemy's fortified line. Fighting desperately every foot of the way, they won positions actually within view of the famous Chemin des Dames (Ladies Way), which is part of the 17 mile ridge extending from the village of Laffaux to the Craonne. During the next few days the struggle was perhaps the fiercest of the entire year on the French front. The enemy threw his best troops into the fight without regard for losses.

With terrific losses the enemy, between May 5 and August 20 alone, launched upon the French important attacks. Forty-nine German divisions thrown into the fighting had to be withdrawn on account of losses.

In addition to the great battles of the year, French troops assisted the British in Flanders during August, advanced by successful bounds from the Yser Canal towards the Houthulst Forest, a formidable German stronghold, continuing to the left the British action which resulted in the capture of the hill system east of Ypres, including Passchendaele Ridge.

Military calculations show that the enemy's losses against the French during 1917 have been the heaviest. He has used and withdrawn, on account of losses, nearly 300 divisions on the various battle lines—Exchange.

C.O.'S Death in Prison.

At Preston Prison recently the adjourned inquest was held on Arthur Butler, a conscientious objector, who died in Preston Prison whilst under sentence of twelve months for wilful defiance of military orders. The inquest had been adjourned at the request of relatives, for a post mortem examination to be made. After an inquiry lasting six hours, the jury found that death was due to pneumonia, that deceased had been humanely and properly treated in prison, and properly nursed, and that no blame whatever attached to anyone.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.
T/T 3/14
Demand 3/14
30 d/a 3/14
60 d/a 3/14
4 m/s 3/1
T/T Shanghai Nom.
T/T Singapore 131
T/T Japan 139½
T/T India Nom.
Demand India Nom.
T/T San Francisco 72½
T/T New York 72½
T/T Java 180
T/T Manila Nom.
T/T Hong Kong 4.15
Demand Paris 4.15½
BUYING.
4 m/s L/O 3/14
4 m/s D/P 3/14
6 m/s L/O 3/14
30 d/a Sydney & Melbourne 3/14
30 d/a San Francisco & New York 73½
4 m/s Marks Nom.
4 m/s France 4.30
6 m/s France 4.35
Demand Germany Nom.
Demand New York Nom.
T/T Bombay Nom.
Demand Bombay Nom.
T/T Calcutta Nom.
Demand Calcutta Nom.
Demand Manila 145
Demand Singapore 131
On Hongkong 74½ prem.
On Bangkok 50½
Sovereigns 6.50 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz. 45.90
Bar Silver, per oz. 45.4
SUBSIDIARY COINS.
DISCOUNT FEB 1100:
H'kong 5 cts p. sub. c. \$3.00 dis.
" 10 " " " 150 pte.
Canton 20 " " " 75½ dis.

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5, Charter Road, Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

UP	DOWN	UP	DOWN
7.15 A.M.	7.15 A.M.	7.15 P.M.	7.15 P.M.
7.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.	7.30 P.M.	7.30 P.M.
7.45 A.M.	7.45 A.M.	7.45 P.M.	7.45 P.M.
8.0 A.M.	8.0 A.M.	8.0 P.M.	8.0 P.M.
8.15 A.M.	8.15 A.M.	8.15 P.M.	8.15 P.M.
8.30 A.M.	8.30 A.M.	8.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.
8.45 A.M.	8.45 A.M.	8.45 P.M.	8.45 P.M.
9.0 A.M.	9.0 A.M.	9.0 P.M.	9.0 P.M.
9.15 A.M.	9.15 A.M.	9.15 P.M.	9.15 P.M.
9.30 A.M.	9.30 A.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
9.45 A.M.	9.45 A.M.	9.45 P.M.	9.45 P.M.
10.0 A.M.	10.0 A.M.	10.0 P.M.	10.0 P.M.
10.15 A.M.	10.15 A.M.	10.15 P.M.	10.15 P.M.
10.30 A.M.	10.30 A.M.	10.30 P.M.	10.30 P.M.
10.45 A.M.	10.45 A.M.	10.45 P.M.	10.45 P.M.
11.0 A.M.	11.0 A.M.	11.0 P.M.	11.0 P.M.
11.15 A.M.	11.15 A.M.	11.15 P.M.	11.15 P.M.
11.30 A.M.	11.30 A.M.	11.30 P.M.	11.30 P.M.
11.45 A.M.	11.45 A.M.	11.45 P.M.	11.45 P.M.
12.0 P.M.	12.0 P.M.	12.0 P.M.	12.0 P.M.
12.15 P.M.	12.15 P.M.	12.15 P.M.	12.15 P.M.
12.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.
12.45 P.M.	12.45 P.M.	12.45 P.M.	12.45 P.M.
1.0 P.M.	1.0 P.M.	1.0 P.M.	1.0 P.M.
1.15 P.M.	1.15 P.M.	1.15 P.M.	1.15 P.M.
1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.
1.45 P.M.	1.45 P.M.	1.45 P.M.	1.45 P.M.
2.0 P.M.	2.0 P.M.	2.0 P.M.	2.0 P.M.
2.15 P.M.	2.15 P.M.	2.15 P.M.	2.15 P.M.
2.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.
2.45 P.M.	2.45 P.M.	2.45 P.M.	2.45 P.M.
3.0 P.M.	3.0 P.M.	3.0 P.M.	3.0 P.M.
3.15 P.M.	3.15 P.M.	3.15 P.M.	3.15 P.M.
3.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.
3.45 P.M.	3.45 P.M.	3.45 P.M.	3.45 P.M.
4.0 P.M.	4.0 P.M.	4.0 P.M.	4.0 P.M.
4.15 P.M.	4.15 P.M.	4.15 P.M.	4.15 P.M.
4.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.
4.45 P.M.	4.45 P.M.	4.45 P.M.	4.45 P.M.
5.0 P.M.	5.0 P.M.	5.0 P.M.	5.0 P.M.
5.15 P.M.	5.15 P.M.	5.15 P.M.	5.15 P.M.
5.30 P.M.	5.30 P.M.	5.30 P.M.	5.30 P.M.
5.45 P.M.	5.45 P.M.	5.45 P.M.	5.45 P.M.
6.0 P.M.	6.0 P.M.	6.0 P.M.	6.0 P.M.
6.15 P.M.	6.15 P.M.	6.15 P.M.	6.15 P.M.
6.30 P.M.	6.30 P.M.	6.30 P.M.	6.30 P.M.
6.45 P.M.	6.45 P.M.	6.45 P.M.	6.45 P.M.
7.0 P.M.	7.0 P.M.	7.0 P.M.	7.0 P.M.
7.15 P.M.	7.15 P.M.	7.15 P.M.	7.15 P.M.
7.30 P.M.	7.30 P.M.	7.30 P.M.	7.30 P.M.
7.45 P.M.	7.45 P.M.	7.45 P.M.	7.45 P.M.
8.0 P.M.	8.0 P.M.	8.0 P.M.	8.0 P.M.
8.15 P.M.	8.15 P.M.	8.15 P.M.	8.15 P.M.
8.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.
8.45 P.M.	8.45 P.M.	8.45 P.M.	8.45 P.M.
9.0 P.M.	9.0 P.M.	9.0 P.M.	9.0 P.M.
9.15 P.M.	9.15 P.M.	9.15 P.M.	9.15 P.M.
9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
9.45 P.M.	9.45 P.M.	9.45 P.M.	9.45 P.M.
10.0 P.M.	10.0 P.M.	10.0 P.M.	10.0 P.M.
10.15 P.M.	10.15 P.M.	10.15 P.M.	10.15 P.M.
10.30 P.M.	10.30 P.M.	10.30 P.M.	10.30 P.M.
10.45 P.M.	10.45 P.M.	10.45 P.M.	10.45 P.M.
11.0 P.M.	11.0 P.M.	11.0 P.M.	11.0 P.M.
11.15 P.M.	11.15 P.M.	11.15 P.M.	11.15 P.M.
11.30 P.M.	11.30 P.M.	11.30 P.M.	11.30 P.M.
11.45 P.M.	11.45 P.M.	11.45 P.M.	11.45 P.M.
12.0 A.M.	12.0 A.M.	12.0 A.M.	12.0 A.M.

EIGHT CARS.

8.15 P.M. and 9 P.M. 8.30 P.M.

11.0 P.M. every half hour.

11.30 P.M. to 11.45 P.M.

every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.15 A.M. to 11.15 A.M. every 15 mins.

11.30 A.M. to 1.0 P.M. every 15 mins.

1.15 P.M. to 3.45 P.M. every 15 mins.

4.0 P.M. to 7.0 P.M. every 15 mins.

7.15 P.M. to 8.45 P.M. every 15 mins.

8.45 P.M. to 10.0 P.M. every 15 mins.

10.15 P.M. to 11.15 P.M. every 15 mins.

11.30 P.M. to 12.0 A.M. every 15 mins.

12.15 A.M. to 1.0 A.M. every 15 mins.

1.15 A.M. to 2.0 A.M. every 15 mins.

2.15 A.M. to 3.0 A.M. every 15 mins.

3.15 A.M. to 4.0 A.M. every 15 mins.

4.15 A.M. to 5.0 A.M. every 15 mins.

5.15 A.M. to 6.0 A.M. every 15 mins.

6.15 A.M. to 7.0 A.M. every 15 mins.

7.15 A.M. to 8.0 A.M. every 15 mins.

8.15 A.M. to 9.0 A.M. every 15 mins.

9.15 A.M. to 10.0 A.M. every 15 mins.

10.15 A.M. to 11.0 A.M. every 15 mins.

11.15 A.M. to 12.0 P.M. every 15 mins.

12.15 P.M. to 1.0 P.M. every 15 mins.

1.15 P.M. to 2.0 P.M. every 15 mins.

2.15 P.M. to 3.0 P.M. every 15 mins.

3.15 P.M. to 4.0 P.M. every 15 mins.

4.15

SAVE YOUR COUPONS

“Embassy”

No. 77 CIGARETTES.

We have added to our list of Premiums the following shaving requisites and they are now obtainable with “EMBASSY” Coupons:—

COLGATE'S
SHAVING STICK,
CREAM or POWDER

Redeemable for
10 No. 1
Coupons each.

WILLIAMS'
SHAVING STICK
or Cream

do

RAZOR BLADES
GILLETTE
DURHAM DUPLEX
or AUTO.

Redeemable for
20 No. 1 Coupons
for a pkt. of 1/2 doz

Send Coupons to:—

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

POST OFFICE.

The Service to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

The Parcel Post service to places in Szechwan Province is suspended until further notice.

The London Post Office advises that all parcels (except those for Prisoners of War) and all sample packets for Denmark, Holland, Norway, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland will be stopped by the Military Censor unless posted under a War Office permit.

The information into the Commonwealth of Australia of two other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Force), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Aden, French Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnan and Mengtze and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words “For delivery by the Chinese Post Office.”

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—
Parcel not over 3 lbs. 90 cents.
Do. 7 lbs. \$1.80.
Do. 11 lbs. 2.70.

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tel. Co.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.50 a.m.
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m. and 5 p.m.
Shanghai, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.
Aberdeen, Kowloon, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Kowloon, and Wanchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8 a.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Except Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 p.m.
Nanhai and Samel.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Shanghai.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

NOTICES.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER
No. 129, Des Voeux Road Central
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833

ASAHI BEER.



ASAHI BEER
DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY LIMITED
Tokyo, Japan

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.
The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs in relation to parcels of goods sent to France, Corsica and Algeria must be filled in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.
It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.
Tel. Pong.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Shek K.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Except Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 p.m.
Kumchok.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kankun.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Except Saturdays, Sundays, 9 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-DAY.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd April.
Swatow—3rd April, 11 a.m.
Amoy—3rd April, 11 a.m.
Strait, Barmah and India via Calcutta—3rd April, 11 a.m.

THURSDAY, 4th April.
Shanghai, North China, 4th April, 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy, and Focchow—4th April, 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, 5th April.
Philippine Islands—5th April, 2 p.m.

SUNDAY, 7th April.
Chaofo & Hienia—7th April, 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 9th April.
Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honoluh—9th April, 9 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Focchow—9th April, 11 a.m.

THURSDAY, 11th April.
Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and S. America and Europe via Canada—11th April, 9 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
The parcels for the above destinations will be forwarded by the above routes.

WEATHER REPORT.

April 2d, 12h. 32h. No return from Japan, and from continental stations south of Pootow. Pressure has fallen slightly at all reporting stations; the anticyclone is now probably central over Japan.
N.B.—The weather map will not be published owing to lack of telegraphic returns.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 1.13 inch against an average of 6.56 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Road.	E. winds, moderate; fair.
2 Formosa Channel.	N.E. winds, fresh.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook.	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.
April 2, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Dew Point.	Wind.
Victoria	6a	30.05	59	93	e	1b
Namur	6a	30.12	59	93	e	1b
Hakodate	6a	30.00	59	93	e	1b
Kobe	6a	29.99	74	88	e	2b
Nagasaki	6a	30.02	66	88	e	2b
Kyushu	6a	30.03	64	85	e	1c
Naha	6a	30.03	64	85	e	1c
Lahore	6a	30.02	64	84	e	2c
Kinkiang	6a	30.02	64	84	e	2c
Changsha	6a	30.02	64	84	e	2c
Shanghai	6a	30.02	64	84	e	2c
Amoy	6a	30.02	64	84	e	2c
Swatow	6a	30.05	59	93	e	1b
Taihu	6a	30.12	59	93	e	1b
Taiwan	6a	30.00	59	93	e	1b
Koshu	6a	29.99	74	88	e	2b
Edo	6a	30.02	66	88	e	2b
Canton	6a	30.03	64	85	e	1c
HK	6a	30.03	64	85	e	1c
Gap Road	6a	30.02	64	84	e	2c
Macao	6a	30.02	64	84	e	2c
Wanchow	6a	30.02	64	84	e	2c
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